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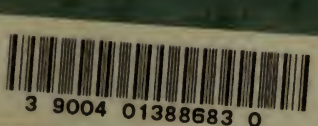

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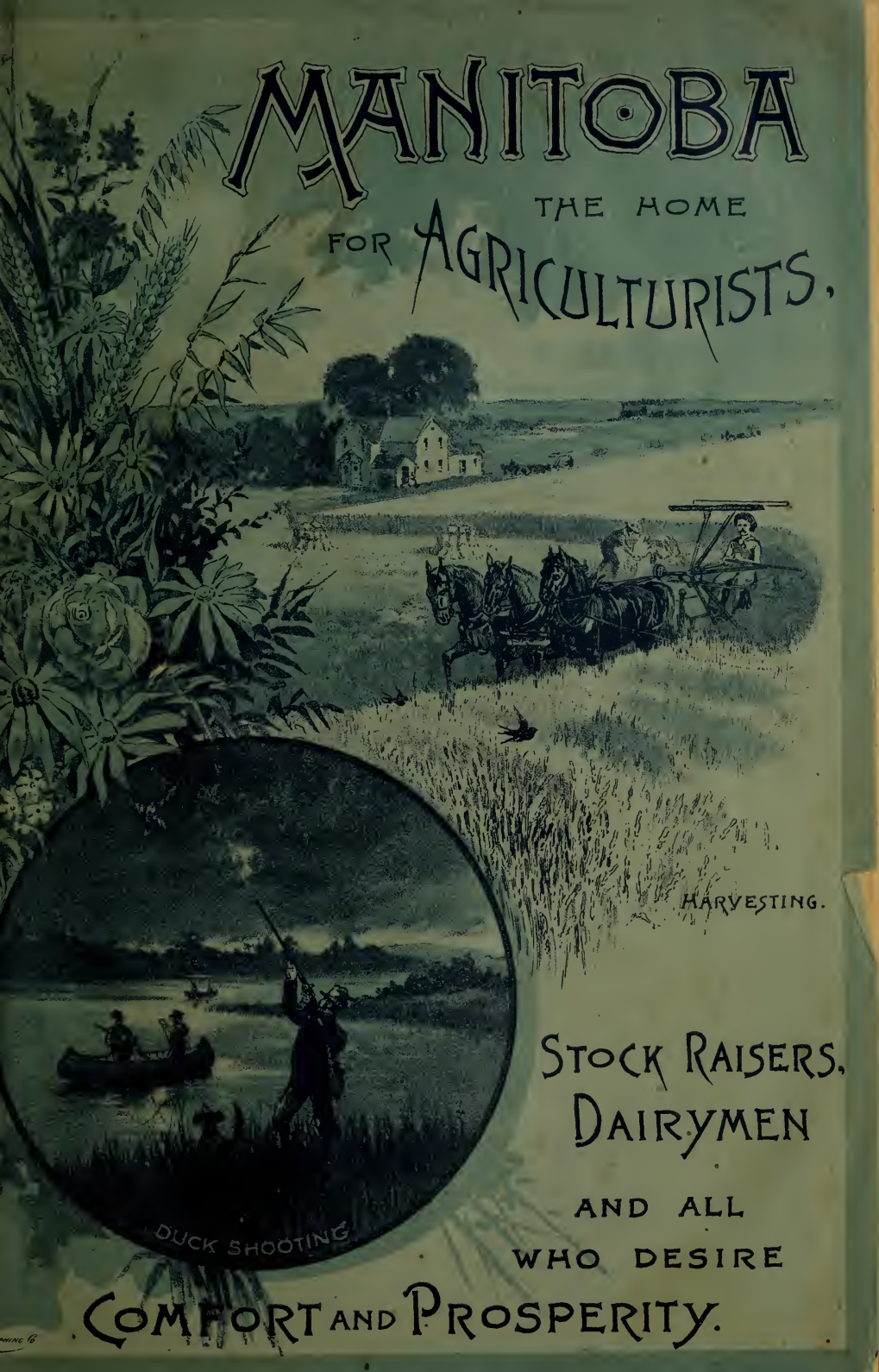
MANITOBA

THE HOME

FOR AGRICULTURISTS.



HARVESTING.

DUCK SHOOTING.

STOCK RAISERS,

DAIRYMEN

AND ALL

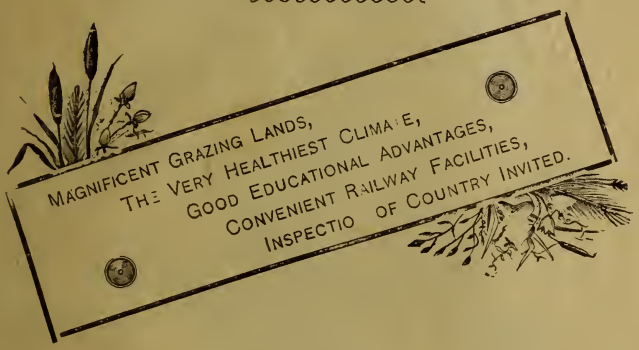
WHO DESIRE

COMFORT AND PROSPERITY.

MANITOBA

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE,

THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD



A GOOD HOME EASILY OBTAINED

IN WELL SETTLED DISTRICTS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE MOST FERTILE LAND * * * * * * * READY FOR THE PLOW.

The Acreage Under Crop in 1887 was		663,764
"	1890 was	1,082,792
Increase		419,028

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION, WINNIPEG, AND MANITOBA GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
1890.

M 97681
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English High and Departmental Buildings

MANITOBA

INTERESTING FACTS.

UMEROUS causes have lately been in operation to incline people in different parts of the world to desire surroundings more favorable to the earning of a living and the accumulation of property. In some cases the exhaustion of the soil through years of constant cultivation has rendered the pursuit of agriculture almost if not quite profitless. In other cases the increase of population has been so great that the soil has been overtaxed in providing for their wants. In many other cases the inequality of resources and means has placed a very large proportion under conditions that practically forbids the hope of independence, not to speak of affluence. Every year the number of those who are compelled or inclined to seek new homes in order to improve their own interests is on the increase.

It is the object of this pamphlet to afford accurate and reliable information to such, that they may be assisted in deciding where they will permanently locate.

Manitoba is beyond all doubt the most attractive and important part of the Canadian North-West and bids fair to realize in its near future the most glowing predictions of her enthusiastic admirers, as she issues her invitations to the teeming population of the older countries, and stands ready to welcome to her broad wheat areas and to her other unrivalled natural attractions al who desire to participate in a future of assured success and prosperity.

The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven provinces of the Dominion of Canada, is situated in the very centre of the North American Continent, being midway between the Atlantic

66915

and the Pacific Oceans. Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, is 1,423 miles from Montreal and 1,483 from Vancouver.

After an extended tour through the country, Lord Dufferin "on his return remarked: "From its geographical position and "its peculiar characteristics Manitoba may be regarded as the "keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which span "the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Within the limits of the Province of Manitoba are comprised some 116,021 square miles, or about 74,000,000 acres, nearly the same area as is contained in England, Scotland and Ireland put together and this land is nearly all of unsurpassed quality for agricultural purposes. On the south it is bounded by the International line between Canada and the United States; on the east in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, by the Province of Ontario; and on the west by the 101st parallel.

The southern frontier of the Province is in the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany. The population at the present time is estimated to be about 150,000, the larger number of whom are from Great Britian and Eastern Canada. There are also quite a number of settlers from the United States, and in addition there are some very prosperous Colonies of Icelanders, Swedes, Hungarians and Mennonites.

Manitoba, though largely prairie, in no way resembles Dakota and Minnesota in the dull monotony that characterizes those States. There is throughout the Province a pleasing diversity of land and water, hill and valley, belts of timber and rolling prairie. Among the more important Lakes are Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dauphin and Winnepegosis while many other smaller bodies of water perform their part in providing for the wants of the country and add a wealth of beauty to the landscape.

The Red River, running through the Province from south to north, and the Assiniboine, from west to east, with their tributaries afforded excellent means of transportation before the advent of railroads, are yet of the highest utility in draining the country and in providing an excellent water supply.

The Province is well watered; surface waters are occasionally met with that are brackish or saline and more or less unfit for use, but good water may be found almost anywhere throughout the Province with very little difficulty or labor.

Rich pasturage abounds on every hand. The native grasses are succulent and highly nutritious. It is needless to dwell

upon the adaptation for cattle raising of the country that was the natural home of the buffalo. In former years herds of buffalo, it is said, countless in numbers, found an ample food supply on the fertile plains of this Province.

There is still a very considerable supply of timber and fuel in the Province. There has not yet been experienced, as in many other prairie countries any serious difficulty in procuring fuel. There is no ground to anticipate trouble on this head, as the

Discoveries of Coal Deposits

that have already been made, with the railways now promised and in course of construction, solve most satisfactorily this problem that has occasioned serious apprehension to some.

There need be no hesitation in affirming that Nature has, with a lavish hand bestowed upon this Province the conditions which with prudence, skill and industry, unquestionably ensure prosperity to the agriculturist, and development to the country, that will be a perpetual pride to the inhabitants, and in a few short years the surprise of the world. To those desirous of engaging in wheat growing, mixed farming or horse, cattle or sheep raising, Manitoba with her fertile soil, her ample supply of good water, her inexhaustible stores of fuel, her wholesome and agreeable climate, her freedom from dangerous storms, her rapidly developing system of railways, and her other incomparable natural resources, may

Challenge the World to Exhibit Equal Attractions.

It is not pretended that a man who is without knowledge, experience or adaptation, can come here and without effort or industry attain success, but is unhesitatingly affirmed on the experience of hundreds and thousands who have proved the fact, that any one with ordinary intelligence, the exercise of prudence and willingness to work need not fail here, and should prove successful.

In attempting to point out some of the natural and other advantages possessed by Manitoba care will be had to keep clearly within the limits of fact and experience. Much harm has been done in the past by exaggerating and misstating its capabilities. In the case of Manitoba it is felt a plain presentation of facts is quite sufficient. It is not desired to bring people here to experience disappointment, and what is stated in this pamphlet may be accepted without hesitation.

THE CLIMATE.

HE Climate of Manitoba is healthy, invigorating and agreeable. Many will perhaps be inclined to challenge this statement. Those who have never been in the country will be among the most incredulous. Some who have been disappointed in speculation will venture to narrate extraordinary results from the cold that came under their own personal observation. Hostile immigration agents will describe the country as a frozen region of inhospitality, while most who have never experienced 40 degrees below zero will be unable to imagine that very little inconvenience may be experienced in a country where such thermometrical indications are registered. Now in deciding this matter, those who have not had the opportunity of observing and testing it for themselves should accord fair consideration and proper value to the actual experience of reliable witnesses who know whereof they affirm. No one pretends to say that it is not cold here in winter. But it is distinctly affirmed that owing to the natural conditions that exist here the low temperature that sometimes prevails does not produce the unpleasant effects that are experienced at a higher temperature in a more humid atmosphere. A thermometer does not indicate the agreeableness or otherwise of the climate, and experience has abundantly established the fact that it is no criterion whatever from which it may be inferred whether or not the temperature as indicated is pleasant or the reverse. However it is insisted that one who has not actually lived in this climate or in one similar to it is not competent to form an independent, intelligent opinion. All such are asked to banish their prejudices and listen to those who have lived in the country for years. The almost universal verdict is that the

CLIMATE OF MANITOBA

is more agreeable than that of any part of Ontario, Quebec or the eastern Provinces. It is decidedly preferable to Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, California or any other State of the Union, for reasons which may be adverted to hereafter. In making this statement the winter months are distinctly kept in view. From 20 to 40deg. below has an arctic ring about it and the possibilities of such an experience often make a very decided impression on one contemplating removal. But it must be remembered that these low registrations are not by any means the rule and when they do occur are really much more en-

durable than a great part of the winter months in other parts where they are subjected to the greatest variableness with most unpleasant accompanying storms. The Manitoba winter generally begins along in November and lasts usually till in March. From the time it freezes up till the winter is broken by spring, the cold is, generally speaking, continuous and uninterrupted; no thaws, no rains, no thunderstorms, no sleet, no fogs. It is generally bright and sunshiny, the atmosphere, clear, bracing and healthful. The transition from winter to spring is very rapid. This season is one of complete enjoyment. All nature is suddenly relaxed and seems to be possessed with the purpose to afford pleasure, delight and happiness. Mother earth beneath a clear sky, and warmed with the genial and almost constant rays of the sun, quickly divests herself of her snowy mantle and becomes clothed with a richness of verdure that is an uninterrupted delight. June is known as the rainy season, and under the benign influence of the gentle showers, moisture is produced to accelerate and develop growth.

THE SUMMER IS CHARMING.

The long hours of continuous sunshine and warmth afford the remaining conditions to bring the crops to maturity. Warm weather, usually very equable, prevails, but sometimes a heated spell develops. The nights, however, are always cool and most agreeable. As summer gradually wanes and indications of autumn approach new features and delights present themselves. The heavens do not appear as if draped in mourning. There are no indications that the fountains of the great deep are broken up. The roads do not become impassable; on the contrary, nature forbids the suggestion of anything sad or gloomy. It is doubtful that any portion of our year is more agreeable than autumn This is greatly to the advantage of the husbandman who is afforded the most favorable opportunity for harvesting and thresh-

ing and preparing the ground for another season. Adverse criticism of the climate of Manitoba may generally be attributed to ignorance, prejudice or falsehood. The testimony of thousands who have come hither from every part of the world will endorse this statement. It is to be regretted that space forbids the adducing of personal testimony on this point that the most skeptical might learn how thousands who came here with some apprehension regarding the cold, much prefer this climate to any other.

UNSHINE. One feature of Manitoba climate is the extraordinary amount of bright sunshiny weather experienced. During the long days of summer the continuous sunshine affords conditions exactly adapted to promote vegetation and mature the crops. This fact, doubtless, in no small measure accounts for the marvellous and rapid growth that takes place. Another effect is that gloominess in the people is dissipated, and the cheery sunshine literally drives away the "blues." There are no more light-hearted, courageous and happy people in the world than in Manitoba; and there is no doubt that this condition of affairs may in no small measure be attributed to our bright sunshiny weather. Sunshine is a better specific for biliousness and "blues" than liver pills.

The Absence of Cyclones.

and violent storms is greatly in favor of the country. While in many of the Northern and South-western States and Territories of the Union, among which are Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, frequent storms, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property are experienced; they are altogether unknown in Manitoba. The immunity from storms enjoyed here is doubtless attributable to the topography of the country. Ranges of hills or mountains, as they are termed in some parts, intersecting valleys and blocks of timber of considerable size, create impediments to the onward progress of storms, and so check and counteract their violence as to render them perfectly harmless. It is a literal fact that in many parts of the neighboring republic provision has to be made by "cyclone-cellars" and otherwise, to protect the settlers. The evidence of their necessity is shewn in the many lives that have been lost there by not having or not availing themselves in time of this kind of protection. Cyclones are unknown in Manitoba, except by report. No one has ever yet experienced a wind storm in the Province that could fairly be called dangerous. There are no cyclone cellars in the country, and no occasion for them.

THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

THE EDUCATIONAL facilities and methods of the Province are of a high order. Ample provision is made for the liberal education of every child. The present system has grown with the increasing needs, and has been framed upon the best results attained elsewhere. In no other country are parents more ambitious to educate their children. The State in every possible way encourages and gratifies this ambition. Free public schools abound. These are established and school houses erected wherever and as the people require and can show proper reasons for them. They are maintained by government grants and local taxation. In no department does the Government of the Province manifest a greater regard for the interests of the country and people than in educational matters and in the grants made to assist in the attending expense. Each district elects its own trustees to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted. All teachers are subjected to a rigid examination before being certificated and allowed to teach.

The schools are regularly and systematically visited and reported upon by a very efficient staff of Inspectors.

The Schools have been munificently endowed by the setting apart of two sections (1,280) acres in each Township.

In addition to the Public Schools, Collegiate Institutes are provided for higher education. These are maintained and governed in the same way as the public schools.

The University of Manitoba has in affiliation with it four Art Colleges and one Medical College. There are several private Schools and also Colleges for young ladies.

It will thus be seen that the education of your children will be cared for here as in your old home.

THE RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE

are well provided for throughout the Province. Nearly every denomination is represented. There is nothing more characteristic of the people of Manitoba than their loyalty and generosity, and these traits are particularly conspicuous in ecclesiastical matters. While this is true a broader and more catholic spirit pervades the different denominations than in the east and in older countries. The number of churches erected and of estab-

lished places in which public worship is regularly conducted bears eloquent testimony to the high regard in which religion is held in this new country. Sunday schools may be found in nearly every settlement, and the large and enthusiastic conventions held from time to time evince the warm interest and high esteem in which Sunday Schools are held.

It is needless to add that this condition of affairs proves a very effective restraint on vice and immorality, and promotes the cultivation and practice of virtue, temperance and right living. In all the centres of population the church-going habits of the people is a constant surprise to those who have been living in the most crowded cities and towns elsewhere.

THE HEALTHFULNESS

of Manitoba is one of its most distinctive and attractive features. There are hundreds of robust men and women in Manitoba today who came here physical wrecks, and who now bear grateful testimony to the salubrity of the climate, the purity of the atmosphere and the presence of other conditions that make this Province one of the healthiest places in the world.

A great deal of misapprehension exists regarding the snow fall of Manitoba. The fact is the average is very low, and deep snow is rarely seen here. Snow blockades are yet to be experienced on the railways of this Province We have no thaws or disagreeable fluctuations after the winter sets in, so that the sleighing is uninterrupted, affording a capital opportunity to haul grain, hay, fuel, etc.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

may be said to be complete. The country is divided into municipalities. Each municipality has its council and Reeve, or Mayor, elected by a popular vote. Each council, speaking in a general way, controls its own internal affairs, building, improving and maintaining roads, bridges and other municipal works and buildings, levies and collects the taxes necessary for its own operations as well as for the schools within its limits. The Municipal Commissioner controls inter-municipal and other matters outside the jurisdiction of the Councils. The Provincial government annually appropriates liberal sums to assist in Municipal and School expenditure.

TAXATION

is by no means excessive, and should grow proportionately less as the country fills up, and the population increases. The annual expenditure should never exceed a modest figure, as there are surprisingly few circumstances to occasion expenditure. All that

is necessary is to lay out a road wherever required, and drive upon it to have a magnificent highway. Nothing more need be done except to erect bridges and provide water courses. The establishment and maintenance of schools will undoubtedly create the greatest expenditure, but in this matter taxation will be relieved by handsome Provincial grants and by the magnificent land endowments set apart for educational purposes.

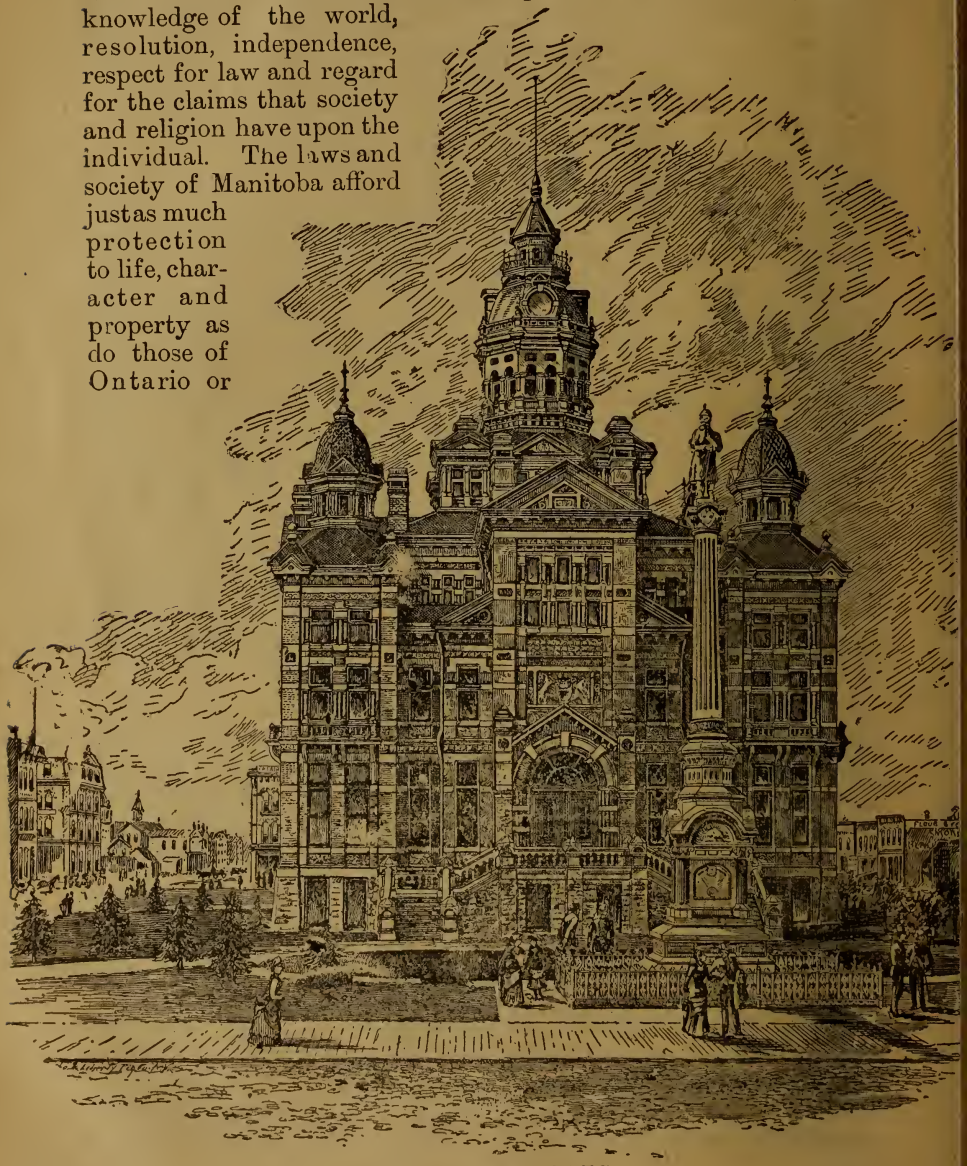
THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

is of the most liberal character. Being one of the confederated Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, her rights are secured and limited by the British North America Act, and are in the main similar to those of Ontario. We possess and enjoy all the political rights and privileges of the older Provinces. The representation in the Dominion House is based upon the population. By a recent enactment, representation in the Provincial Legislature is fairly distributed among thirty-eight constituencies. In both cases voting is done by ballot. The qualification for voting is practically manhood suffrage, so that every man has a voice in selecting the representatives and in determining the legislation and the character of the administration, as well for the Dominion as for the Province. The laws most liberal in character, consistent with proper administration and a right regard of interests. In legislating, consideration is given to the peculiar needs of the people. All legislation is of a popular character,class distinction being carefully avoided, regard being constantly had for the good of the greatest number.

THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Many experience a not unnatural aversion—until the facts are known—to leaving their old associations and friends and going to a country whose social condition is unsettled, uncultured and undesirable, if not positively dangerous. The "wild west" of the American States has afforded such a record of "lynching-bees", "horse-thief removals," "revolver accidents" and "land settling difficulties" that people have come to think that life is very lightly esteemed in the West. Where this is so the other conditions of social and commercial life are not congenial to men who respect law and order. Believing such a state of affairs to be true of all the west, they are deterred by this consideration from coming to Manitoba, and thus improving their condition. If any such read this, they may accept the assurance that in no part of the world are there better laws, and more highly respected than in Manitoba. In no other country in the world is there so large a proportion of the population that enjoys a good liberal educa-

tion. The population is undoubtedly heterogeneous, but Manitoba may without hesitation, challenge any country or state in the world to shew in her citizens an equal amount of intelligence, knowledge of the world, resolution, independence, respect for law and regard for the claims that society and religion have upon the individual. The laws and society of Manitoba afford justas much protection to life, character and property as do those of Ontario or



CITY HALL, WINNIPEG.

the most favored country on earth. The absence of lawlessness both in the more trivial, as well as in the more serious offences has often been remarked upon, and is undoubtedly one of the most marked characteristics of this new Province. There are only three gaols in the Province, and it frequently happens, that in one at least of them there is not a prisoner. Sunday is carefully observed every where. Manitoba as a new country is very singular in having a very superior class of people, in having good laws, well administered, and in affording, even in the remotest districts, the protection and enjoyment of all right of the person and property. Apart from the loss of old friends and associates, and the disability consequent upon living in a sparsely settled district social conditions in Manitobaare everywhere of the most desirable character.

THE SOIL OF MANITOBA

OIL of Manitoba is greatly diversified and in the different parts of the Province may be found varieties suited to almost every requirement. The quality that gives the highest value to the greater area is its great productiveness for wheat growing. Itis a fact established beyond controversy that the average yield per acre of wheat has been larger in Manitoba than in any other part of the world for equal areas. And it is also known that the same land has produced large crops of wheat annually; for 30, 40 and 50 years. It is beyond doubt that this country has a record for wheat growing that has not been equalled. It is useless to say that other cereals are grown here quite as well as wheat. The yield of oats is enormous, barley, rye, peas, flax and other grains have not been cultivated to the same extent as wheat and oats, but the experiments thus far show that the former grow as luxuriantly as the latter. It is well known that the American wheat fields are fast becoming exhausted. For years past they have been encroaching upon their uncultivated territories, and to such an extent that they now find that they have reached the limits of their possessions.

THE OKLAHOMA FIASCO BROUGHT A RUDE AWAKENING

to those who imagined that the Americans possessed boundless areas to be brought under cultivation. For months before the Oklahoma reserve was open for settlement it was represented as a land of great fertility and promise. It enjoyed an extraordinary boom. Settlers were attracted in thousands. More

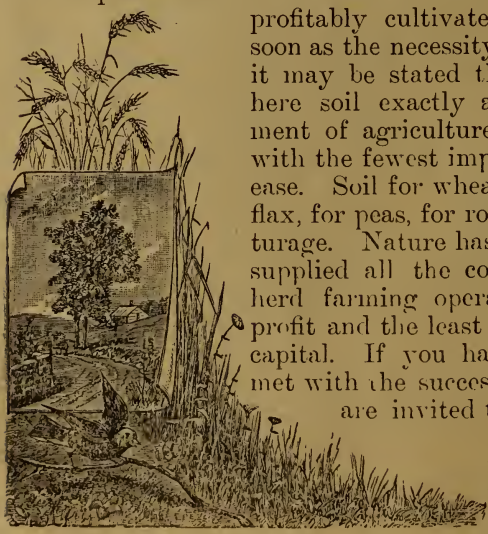
went in with the intention of settling on Government lands than were open for free homesteading. As soon as they were able to make an intelligent inspection of the soil they made a greater stampede to get out of the country than they did to get in. It is reported that they have a scheme on foot to irrigate the arid plains of the west. This is indisputable proof of their extremity and a certain assurance that the man who occupies the irrigrated land will have to carry a burden of excessive taxation. To meet the serious difficulties that face them, they are proposing to attempt wheat growing in some of the older States in which it has been abandoned for years because of its unprofitableness. Of course this means an expenditure of labor and money that is sufficient to startle one accustomed to wheat growing in this Province. Informed Americans admit without hesitation that the supply of

WHEAT MUST COME FROM NORTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

It may be stated without qualification that no other part of the world to day offers inducements and facilities for grain growing equal to those enjoyed by Manitoba.

The capabilities of the soil for growing roots are marvellous, The reports of yield per acre of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc. seem fabulous.

The native grasses are abundant and of the highest nutritious qualities. Up to the present these have been almost wholly relied upon. There is no reason to doubt that grasses might be profitably cultivated and doubtless will as soon as the necessity for it arises. In a word it may be stated that there may be found here soil exactly adapted to any department of agriculture that may be cultivated with the fewest implements and the greatest ease. Soil for wheat, for oats, for barley, for flax, for peas, for roots, for grasses, for pasturage. Nature has carefully and lavishly supplied all the conditions for prosecuting herd farming operations with the greatest profit and the least expenditure of labor and capital. If you have not up to the present met with the success you have desired you are invited to come here and enjoy a return for your investment of money and labor that no other country can promise.



A BIT OF GRAZING LAND.

HE Water supply of Manitoba is ample. In prairie countries generally the procuring of a supply of good water is one of the greatest difficulties encountered. This Province forms a notable exception to the rule. Rivers and creeks traverse the country in every direction. There are numerous lakes of very considerable magnitude, while there are many more smaller bodies of water. All these are almost without exception fit for use, if not of superior quality. In addition to this, water may be found in almost any part of the Province within reasonable depth and at a moderate cost. The water found in hundreds of wells in Manitoba is as good and pure as can be found in the world. Intending settlers cannot over estimate the importance of securing an ample supply of fine pure water. It must not be understood that every pond hole of stagnant water is fit for use or that a gushing spring is to be found under every tuft of grass. But it is distinctly stated that the Province of Manitoba is well supplied with good, pure water, healthy for man and beast. No real difficulty is experienced in keeping pumps in good working order the year round.

THE FUEL QUESTION

has by the uninformed been referred to as one of gravity. The fact is there has never been occasion for any apprehension on this head; but in any event it has been completely set at rest.

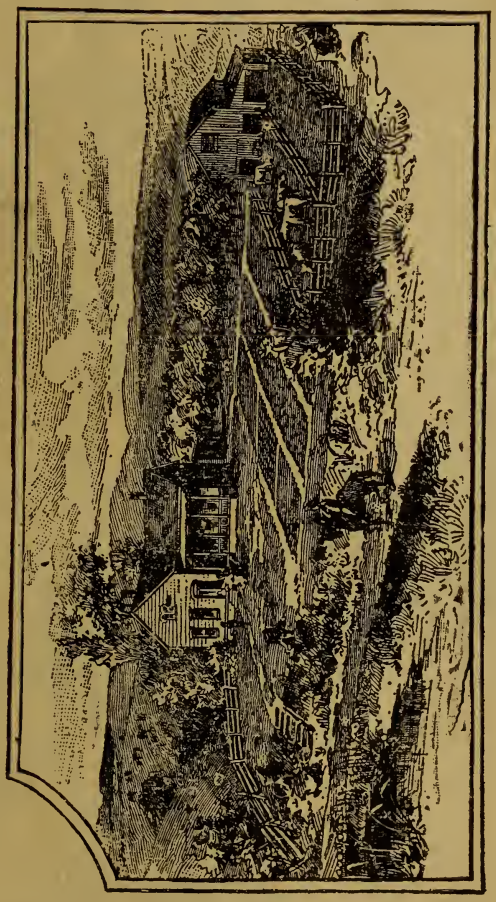
Throughout the Province there has been a more or less generous supply of wood. This is by no means exhausted. In addition to this, practically inexhaustible

DEPOSITS OF BITUMINOUS COAL

have been found in and on the confines of the Province. This coal is undoubtedly of the highest value for all domestic and manufacturing purposes and is so situated that it can be mined at a minimum of expense. Already branchlines of the C. P. R. and Northern Pac. & Manitoba are projected, and will without doubt

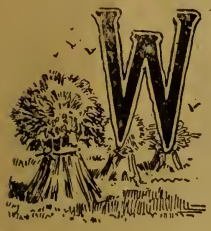
be completed next year to these coal fields. This coal should therefore be supplied to the people of Manitoba at a very low price. The increasing railway facilities being acquired will be ample to supply every part of the Province with fuel at cheapest rates.

Manitoba's position, though in the main a prairie country, is an enviable one, respecting fuel. She has never suffered in this matter as other prairie countries have done, and her prospects for the future promise cheaper fuel than the eastern provinces and many of the States of the American Union.



A COMFORTABLE HOME IN CENTRAL MANITOBA.

FARM SCENE IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.



HEAT RAISING. While there are scattered through the country hills and valleys, blocks of timber and broken country, the area occupied by these bears no proportion to that of the fertile, level, undulating prairies that constantly invite the husbandman to test their richness and productiveness. The remarkable ease with which the virgin prairie may be brought under cultivation has induced many to embark in wheat raising to the neglect of other profitable industries and the assured prospects of speedy money making in growing wheat, caused many to rely upon the extraordinary fertility of the soil to an extent that would never have been thought of elsewhere. Oftentimes such presumption has been rewarded with unmerited success. Numerous instances are related of burning off the stubble and sowing without any attempt at cultivation, except harrowing, and a good average crop being reaped. A very considerable yield has time and again been had from volunteer crops, as they are called. These occur in cases in which the grain has perhaps grown very ripe before being harvested. A considerable quantity of course falls upon the ground and it is allowed to grow, with the most gratifying results to the owner of the land. The knowledge of such occurrences naturally induces a great amount of carelessness and inclines farmers to demand crops by their bestowing much less than ordinary care and labor. That farmers have in so many cases achieved such a measure of success as they have done here, is the highest possible compliment to the natural capabilities of the country.

The soil, the climate and other natural conditions of Manitoba are peculiarly adapted to wheat raising. This is now recognized as a fact of vast importance by those who are interested in the success of the world's bread supply. As elsewhere stated the future wheat fields on this continent lie north of the International boundary line: and it is now recognized as a scientific fact that the farther north wheat can be grown and fully matured the better is the quality. That wheat is grown hundreds of miles north of the northern boundary of Manitoba is undoubtedly the fact: this means that in the magnificent areas of Manitoba, comprising

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE MOST FERTILE VIRGIN PRAIRIE, capable of producing the best quality of wheat the world has ever seen, the wheat fields of America are in the near future to be found. Up to the present, Manitoba is without a rival in the soil and other conditions she enjoys for wheat culture. The following figures compiled from the report of the United States Department of Agriculture and other sources clearly demonstrate this. The yield of Spring Wheat in the following places for the years 1882 to 1889 inclusive, is given as follows:

MANITOBA	**Nearly 20**	**Bushels**
Ontario	**15.6**	"
Minnesota	**14.7**	"
Dakota	**13.0**	"
Wisconsin	**12.5**	"
Nebraska	**11.8**	"
Iowa	**11.3**	"

The surface is a rich alluvial deposit, varying from 8 to 20 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil. Very rarely is any difficulty met in bringing the land under cultivation. The absence of trees, stumps, roots, stones, etc., make the cultivation of the land much less laborious than in most other countries. The soil is known to possess those qualities that are requisite to produce the finest sample of wheat. The berry is a moderate size, of a fine amber color and possesses those qualities that render it most profitable for flour making. The soil is very rich, and with proper husbandry yields handsome crops without fertilizers. The annoyance of lodged crops may be said never to occur here. The straw is strong and stiff, often exceeding five feet in height, while the heads are long and plump. It will be easily inferred that a field of 500 or 600 acres of growing wheat is a beautiful sight, and when it promises an average of 30 bushels to the acre (that has often been exceeded), it is to the owner in reality a golden prospect. The general fertility and productiveness of the country is conclusively established; those people coming here now, know exactly what has been done and what they may accomplish. They may enjoy the advantages of all the knowledge that has been acquired by thousands of intelligent, energetic farmers, and be in a position to carry on future operations upon the most approved methods as well as to secure land on the most favorable terms.

Therefore it may be stated without fear of successful contradiction, that Manitoba can show a higher average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and roots than any other country in the world. Our wheat is in quality unexcelled. It not infrequently averages 64 pounds to the bushel. It can be raised at a minimum of cost. Such a field for operation should attract the world. Often oats weigh 45 pounds to the bushel. Up to the present oats have demanded high prices, and prove a highly remunerative crop.

Barley raised in Manitoba has been proven to possess in a very marked degree, those qualities for which it is most appreciated. As in the case of other grains, the yield per acre of barley is far beyond the average usually reaped elsewhere. Many are advocating the more extensive cultivation of this cereal as one of the most profitable in which farmers can engage. Peas and flax have not been extensively grown as yet, but their adaptation to the country has been tested, and placed beyond a doubt.

Roots of all kinds are wonderfully prolific. Horse and cattle raising have proved as profitable as any occupation in the country, and there is no reason to anticipate a change in this matter.

IXED FARMING. It should be remarked that while wheat growing is, perhaps, the most attractive occupation to the new comer, it is the general opinion of the most experienced that mixed farming will prove the safest and most remunerative in the long run. The raising of stock is a most agreeable occupation, and in a country so admirably adapted thereto as Manitoba is, cannot fail to prove a highly remunerative one. It is only a few years since buffaloes in countless numbers found a home on these very prairies, and all the food requisite for their sustenance. Domesticated animals thrive quite as well upon the natural grasses of the prairie as the buffalo did. They seem to find it highly nutritious. Stock raisers assert that their animals prefer prairie hay to any that they have yet been able to cultivate. The climatic conditions are peculiarly favorable to animal life and growth. This is strikingly manifested in the extraordinary size and development of horses and cattle. Not infrequently yearlings and two year olds here have the proportions of full grown animals, raised in less congenial surroundings. The sight of a poor animal is clear evidence of extreme age or shiftlessness on the part of the owner. Grass fed beef in Manitoba is said to excel stall fed in the Eastern Provinces. Young cattle and colts, as well as older animals, experience little or no difficulty in "rustling" for themselves during the whole winter, if the shelter of a bluff or shed is procured, and water provided. Generally, provision is made to give them a little fodder during the coldest weather, and with this they come out in the spring in capital condition.

Poultry Raising

has thus far proved, and must continue to prove, highly remunerative. No difficulty is experienced in making them perfectly comfortable the year round. There is always an abundance of refuse grain, so that with the least care and labor, a tidy sum may be annually realized from poultry.

Hogs

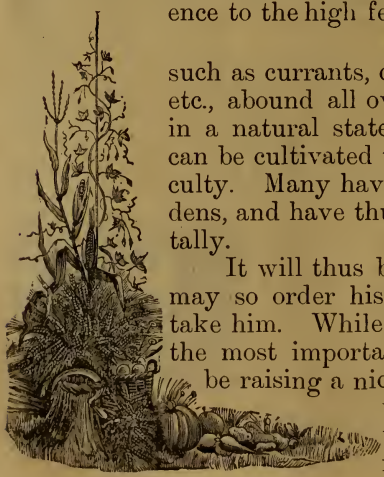
are easily raised here. There is usually on every farm a large quantity of coarse grain that if saved would feed and fatten a pen of hogs. The thrifty farmer can thus add considerably to his annual returns, and always have an ample supply of pork, bacon and ham, that will cost him practically nothing.

Sheep Raising

has not as yet been undertaken as extensively as horse and cattle raising, but the experiments thus far made show that it may be, with equally satisfactory results. Perhaps the absence of factories, and the hitherto high freight rates on wool, have been impediments in this industry. We are assured of better shipping rates, which will improve the price of wool. On the erection of woolen factories, there is no reason to doubt that sheep raising will become a very popular and profitable undertaking. Mutton has hitherto brought a high price.

Garden Vegetables

of the choicest qualities are easily grown, and give magnificent returns. Potatoes are particularly fine, and yield enormously. The specimens of cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots, etc., one often sees here are of extraordinary size, and bear incontestable evidence to the high fertility of the land.



Small Fruits

such as currants, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, etc., abound all over the country. Their presence in a natural state is satisfactory proof that they can be cultivated to advantage, and without difficulty. Many have introduced them into their gardens, and have thus tested the matter experimentally.

It will thus be seen that the prudent farmer may so order his affairs that failure cannot overtake him. While perhaps looking to his wheat as the most important part of his products, he may be raising a nice little band of horses, thus providing means to extend his cultivating operations, or to have a few heads to sell at good prices.

He may be getting together a herd of cattle, from which he will always be able to supply his own pantry with plenty of

Milk, Butter and Cheese,

and out of the surplus of which the family groceries may be supplied. Dairying may be carried on with the utmost certainty of handsome profits. The pasturage that nature has provided, in practically limitless supply, with excellent water to be found almost everywhere throughout the Province, affords excellent conditions for butter and cheese making. It has often been remarked, and is undoubtedly true that, if good butter and cheese cannot be made in Manitoba, they cannot in the world. Dairy products always find a ready and good market, and as they become better known, they will be more appreciated and command higher prices.

The poultry with their products, will help to supply delicacies for the tables, and make up a store for a rainy day, while the hog pen will supply meat for the family, and a few barrels extra for sale, and the flock of sheep may supply clothing, it will thus be seen how easily a frugal, prudent man can provide for all the wants of his family, and how a guarantee is afforded that a competence may be acquired.

Game.

It goes without saying that there is a great plenty of game. Ducks and geese may be found in myriads at the proper seasons. Wild turkeys, partridges, plover, etc., in less numbers. Prairie chickens, however, are here the distinct feature of wild fowl. In the larger lakes and streams fish abound. In the winter the farmers visit the waters, wherein are the best fish and catch all they want for the season. They generally keep them frozen till the spring opens. In this way fondness for sport is gratified, while a pleasing and desirable addition to the diet of the family is made.

Natural Capabilities.

The natural capabilities and productiveness of the Province are unrivalled. Ample opportunities have now been afforded to test the country in nearly every desirable way. Experience has shewn that an average rainfall with the usual accompaniment of heat is most conducive to vegetable growth. An excessive rainfall, however, does not produce the same injurious effects here as elsewhere.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The philanthopic and public spirited character of the people of the Dominion is shown in the establishment of institutions desiged to improve the condition of unfortunates likely to be found in every community. In addition to the assistance rendered by the Province to Hospitals and other beneficiary establisments maintained for the public good the following have been erected and are now in operation :

Asylum for the Insane at Selkirk. Deaf and Dumb Institute at Winnipeg
Home for Incurables, Portage la Prairie Reformatory for Boys at Brandon.

The Asylum, which was erected in 1884, affords accommodation for about 150 patients. It is gratifying to know that the proportionate number of cases of insanity in Manitoba is much less than in any other province in the Dominion or in any part of the United States. The total number of cases now under treatment in this province is only 108; being at the rate of one in 1,157 of the population, while in Ontario and Quebec the rate is about one in 500. The very satisfactory results of the treatment in this institution are testified in the fact that the proportion of those discharged as fully recovered is nearly 50 per cent. of the admissions.

The Home for Incurables, which was erected last year has accommodation for about 75 patients. Its name indicates the purpose of its establishment. Persons affiicted with diseases of any class except those known as contagious or infectious are admitted and kept at the expense of the province, if they or their friends are unable to contribute towards their maintenance.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was also erected last year. Every facility is afforded therein for the proper training and instruction of deaf mutes. Pupils are maintained at the expense of the province if unable to make provision for themselves. No expense is being spared to make this institution in every way efficient.

The Reformatory for Boys was completed and finished quite recently. The exceedingly valuable services similar institutions have elsewhere rendered, by restraining vice and immorality and by converting candidates for advanced crime and the penitentiary into respectable citizens, have induced the erection of this safeguard to the state. Those responsible for the administration of the laws have wisely decided that it is in every interest better to adopt means to prevent crime than to punish for its commission. Juvenile offenders will here be treated and taught with a view to attain this end.

HEN is the time? There never was a better time than the present to purchase land in Manitoba. In almost any district, it can be bought at very low prices. Often with buildings already erected, and some land under cultivation, so that the purchaser can begin at once, and realize the first season. This of course cannot be done on the virgin prairie. But when a man can buy a farm at reasonable figures, with a house and stable ready for occupation, and with a larger or smaller area ready for cropping, it is perfectly clear that he begins under much more favorable auspices than the man who locates on a parcel of land, on which the only erection is the surveyor's stakes. Generally speaking, too, the man who buys will get a good return for all he pays in the municipal and other improvements, as well as in having roads, bridges, schools, churches, etc., already established. The man who comes in and purchases at the low figures that are asked now, and are likely to prevail until a considerable quantity more of land changes hands, is going to make an investment that cannot fail to be a safe one, and is likely to prove a very profitable one. Don't be afraid that it will be all gone before you can get here. There is plenty for millions yet, but those who get here soonest, will certainly get the best bargains. Those who come late, will have denied themselves of very distinct advantages, by their delay. There need be no hesitation in stating that those coming here in the near future, will find it greatly to their advantage to come prepared to buy land. It might be remarked that in most cases liberal terms of credit are given.

Manitoba extends a cordial invitation, and promises a hearty welcome to all who are capable and willing to work. Those who expect on coming here to find the trail covered with silver dollars, and prairie chickens sitting around roasted, with a fork in their breast ready to be eaten, will likely be disappointed. The country has suffered not a little from the disparaging remarks of many of this class, who came here apparently expecting to return in a short time with plenty of money, but without an effort on their part. Failing to realize their silly anticipations, they went back, and ashamed to confess their own folly, attributed their lack of success to some objectionable feature in the country. The unqualified success of thousands here, who have as a result of industrious efforts accumulated much more than a living, affords an abundant refutation of these slanders. Manitoba to-day, may without hesitation, challenge the world to show natural attractions

equal to those she possesses. All that is now requisite is to have these resources developed. People competent to do this are required, and for these an ample guarantee of success is given.

There is more room for farmers and farm laborers, than for any other class. Blacksmiths, carpenters, masons and other mechanics are always reasonably sure of profitable employment.

Female help has up to the present been in brisk demand. Those qualified to perform house work well will need have no dread about getting constant employment at high wages. All who contemplate changing their place of residence, should bear in mind, in a new country like this, with such an assured future, there are always chances for improving one's condition that older and more crowded places do not enjoy. If you are able and willing to work you need not hesitate to come here. You will be able to find some kind of employment. Come prepared to accept the most congenial work you can find, and keep your eyes open for more pleasant occupation. You will not have long to wait till you find yourself in a much improved condition to that you left, unless the latter was a very good one. Grumblers, complainers, cranks and slanderers are not invited. Those determined to make a success of life, and willing to do the best they can under all circumstances, and to lend a helping hand to others less fortunate than themselves, are particularly invited to come and add to our numbers, among whom will be found plenty of congenial companions. With such citizens, there need be no hesitation to predict that we shall soon have the healthiest, happiest and most prosperous country in the world.

Some who have come here have denied themselves the success they might have enjoyed, because they would not adapt themselves to the new surroundings and conditions. Much of

the experience that has been gained here has cost us a great deal. New settlers are counselled to adopt the methods that have been proven to be the best. However extensive experience under other conditions may have been, it should not be preferred to that of the country and place in which your operations are being conducted. Tenacity to your own preconceived ideas, and disregard for the opinions of others, may cost you years of toil and money, while a willingness to learn and to adapt yourself to your new surroundings will bring success.

Wages

are in season generally high. Men are usually well paid. The actual figures differ in different places and under different circumstances. It may, however, be stated and accepted that competent labor will be fully compensated.

The best time to come will depend largely on what you are going to do when you get here.

Domestic servants may be advised to come whenever they please Carpenters, masons, plasterers, mechanics and others of these classes, should arrange to get here in the early spring, to be ready when building commences. Farm laborers ought to get here in the latter part of March, and then they can be completely settled before spring work is actively begun. Some have found it a very prudent plan to engage as help on a farm for a season or so, and learn how to farm at the expense of some one else. Anyone adopting this plan has the advantage of learning values and of acquiring information as to the best localities in which to finally settle. If you are going on a farm in a virgin condition you ought to be ready to begin breaking by the first of June. If you have to build a house and stable first you should allow ample time to do this, and settle other preliminaries before the date named. If you have secured a farm partly under cultivation you ought to be on your farm the first week in March or even a little earlier, to have everything in shape to begin operations as soon as nature permits. The expenditure of a moderate amount of brains and money in making a selection before buying or settling is found to be advisable and profitable.

It should, perhaps, be stated that frequently excellent opportunities are presented for renting improved farms.

The Cost of Land.

In a general way it may be stated that it can be secured at almost any price. Free homesteads may be had by performing settlement conditions, while other lands may be purchased from $1 per acre and upwards. Virgin prairie without any particular value from location, would cost from $4 to $6.

HOW TO BEGIN.

O great outlay is necessary to begin life here; many have begun on a very moderate scale. After making a location, a pair of oxen and cart have been purchased, perhaps altogether on credit. Then a breaking plough is secured, and this with a tent, a few cooking utensils and some grub have been loaded up and driven out to the farm. The cattle were easily able to find their own fodder. During the breaking season a considerable area is broken. The hay is put up for the winter. Some logs are secured and a house and stable are erected. Both these buildings have often been and can be now put up at a very trifling expenditure of money. By this time the land is ready for backsetting. This completed there is plenty of time and chances to work for the neighbors at big wages and earn enough to help through the winter. As soon as snow comes wood can be hauled for fuel for winter and the following summer. When spring arrives the backsetting is ready for the seed. Then can follow more breaking and the routine of the previous season may be again followed. Thus it is easy to see how one may start here on very little if obliged to do so. But, of course, the more forehanded one commences the sooner he begins to realize, and the handsomer are the returns. It would always be well to have as many cows as possible at the outset, so that a beginning on a herd of cattle might be made. As to buildings one might say that you can have them at as small or large expense as you please. As to implements the same may be said. If you cannot buy more than a plough you can begin with that; many others have done so before you, and in a few short years owned a sulky plough, with a complete outfit of implements, and without any debt.

It is true that nature has, in this Province, made extraordinary provisions for the operations of the husbandman, and that the land seems to lie here, anxious to be tickled by the plow, only to empty its horn of plenty into the plowman's granary; but yet man must do his part and the more intelligently, honestly and effectually he does it, the more certainly will he be rewarded.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The most perfect railway system is being developed in the Province and perhaps nothing shows the progress which Manitoba is making more than the development of her railway system. Only a few years ago there was not a single mile of railway in the country, now thereare over 1200 miles in operation and there is more than a reasonable certainty that in a very short time a considerable mileage will be added. From the following table may be gathered the service with which the Province is now provided :

Main line, C. P. R.	300 miles	M & N. W.	170 miles
Pembina Mountain branch C. P. R	202 "	Saskatchewan & Western R'y.	15 "
Southwestern	104 "	Shell River, Branch	11 "
Emerson Branch C.P.R	66 "	Morris and Brandon branch N. P. & M	142 "
West Selkirk	23 "	Red River Valley, N.P. & M. Ry	65 "
Stonewall branch	20 "	Portage extension, N P. & M.	50 "
Brandon-Souris coal field branch	50 "	N.P. & M. coal fields branch	—
		Northwest Central	50 "

The Canadian Pacific Railway company have evinced a determination to extend their various branches and are rendering to the people of the Province most excellent service. The more recently introduced company, the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, are also displaying considerable activity in the way of railway construction, and will no doubt, serve well that part of the Province through which their lines run. In addition to the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific & Manitoba the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway also supply good railway facilities to the north-western portion of the province. The above companies being determined upon securing as much as possible of the trade of the Province, the advantages of railway competition will at once be apparent. From what is already done in this connection it is evident that no district with any future before it is likely to be left any length of time without railway facilities. The most valuable indications of the esteem in which the country is held are found in the fact that other railways are anxious to get a foothold here.

It might with propriety be added that both the great systems in the province evince an intention of spreading out as opportunity offers. Both will undoubtedly

have branches to the coal fields in the near future, and neither will neglect any good chance to promote the interests of their respective companies, so that every part of the province is reasonably assured they will possess all proper facilities as soon as needed. The importance of competition in railway traffic in a country like Manitoba cannot be overestimated, as so much depends on rates and proximity to market. The lower the freight

rate for hauling the wheat out of the province the higher the price realized by the farmer, and the less it costs to haul to market the larger the aggregate returns from the crop. Competitive rates also reduce the cost of all goods brought into the province.

NECESSARIES.

The following table will afford a criterion as to the probable cost of necessaries for a family. It will be found that in any centre purchases may be freely made on the figures named:

Grey cotton, 36 in., per yd	5 to 10 cts	Coffee, per lb	30 to 50 cts
White " " " "	7 " 15 "	Flour, per 100 lbs	$2.90 " 3.75
Duck or drill, oz., " "	15 " 25 "	Prunes, per lb	8 cts
Ticking	15 " 25 "	Currants, " "	10 "
Print or calico, fast colors	7 " 15 "	Rice, " "	6 " 7 "
Gingham, per yd	7 " 25 "	Raisins, " "	10 " 13 "
Flannel	15 " 45 "	Nails, cut, " "	4½ " 5 "
Cottonades	30 " 35 "	Hinges, " "	10 "
Tweed	50 " $2.00	Building paper	3½ "
Full cloth	50 " 85 cts	Cooking stove, wood or coal	
Men's long boots, strong	$2.00 " $5.00	without utensils	$18.00 " 25.00
Boys' " " "	1.50 " 2 50	" " with utensils	23 00 " 30.00
Men's lace boots "	1.25 " 4.00	Parlor stove, wood or coal	5.00 " 35.00
Boys' " " "	1.00 " 2.50	Set dishes, complete, from	2.50
Women's shoes, good and strong	1.00 " 2 00	Table	2.00 upwards
Men's woolen socks, per doz.	2.25 " 3.00	Chairs, per doz	6.00 to 9.00
" " stockings, per doz.	2.00 " 4.00	Bedstead	2.00 " 5.00
Men's suits, good, serviceable and warm	10 00 " 15 00	Sideboard	12 50 upwards
Men's overcoats, " " "	8.00 " 15.00	Lumber per M	18.00 to 20.00
Sugars, per lb	8 " 11 cts	Rough boards	20.00 per M
Teas, "	25 " 60 "	Dressed lumber	21.00 "
Tobacco, "	50 " 60 "	Dimension stuff, joists, scantling, &c	20.00 "
		Siding and flooring	22.00 " 24.00
		Bricks at kiln	9 00 per M

HE EXPERIMENTAL FARM. Realizing the importance of having farming operations conducted on the most intelligent and scientific methods, and also the great future before Manitoba in this department, the Dominion government have secured a considerable tract of land at the city of Brandon and establishedupon it an Experimental Farm. The purpose of this, as its name indicates, is to make experiments in all those matters that are likely to benefit the agriculturists and stock raisers of the province.

The advantage the farmers of Manitoba should derive as a result of the extensive experimenting that is being carried on can scarcely be estimated. The utmost care and accuracy are pursued in all their tests, and the results published, so that the expense of making experiments will be borne by the government instead of by the individual.

The experiments on the farm are extensive, and of the most valuable character to every man who intends to carry on farming operations in the country. There were sown last year 35 different varieties of wheat,40 of oats,42 of barley,40 of fodder plants, 50 of grasses, and 15 of peas. Tests of various kinds are being made with these; some are sown in the Fall, some in the Spring, some early and some late, some with a drill and some broadcast.

Experiments are also being made with all the leading varieties of field roots. Over 100 different varieties of potatoes have been planted this season.

Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of sorghum. It is believed that it will prove very profitable here, but the experiments have not yet been completed.

The experiments now being made with some 20 different varieties of corn will afford valuable information as to the cultivation of this cereal.

Tobacco now growing on the farm is in splendid condition, and gives promise of magnificent results.

Grapes grown in the open air are very fine indeed. Wild grapes are found in different parts of the province, and from this it was believed they might be cultivated without difficulty. The results of the first year's operations establish the fact.

Strawberries,raspberries and other small fruits are doing well.

Tree planting is a distinct feature of their operations. Already they have hundreds of fruit trees planted. Among them are apples, pears, cherries and plums; all doing well. Forest trees of different kinds are also being experimented with on an extensive scale.

FARM SCENE IN SOUTHWESTERN MANITOBA.

FREE HOMESTEADING,

The Liberality of our laws regarding free homesteading may be inferred from the following summary :

Settlers can obtain free grants of land in Manitoba upon the following conditions, viz. : —

1. By making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for three years, and doing reasonable cultivation during that period.

2. By making entry for the land, cultivating it for three years, so that at the end of that period not less than forty acres be under cultivation ; residing for at least six months in each year during that time within a radius of two miles of the homestead, and erecting a house and residing in it upon the homestead for three months next preceding the application for patent.

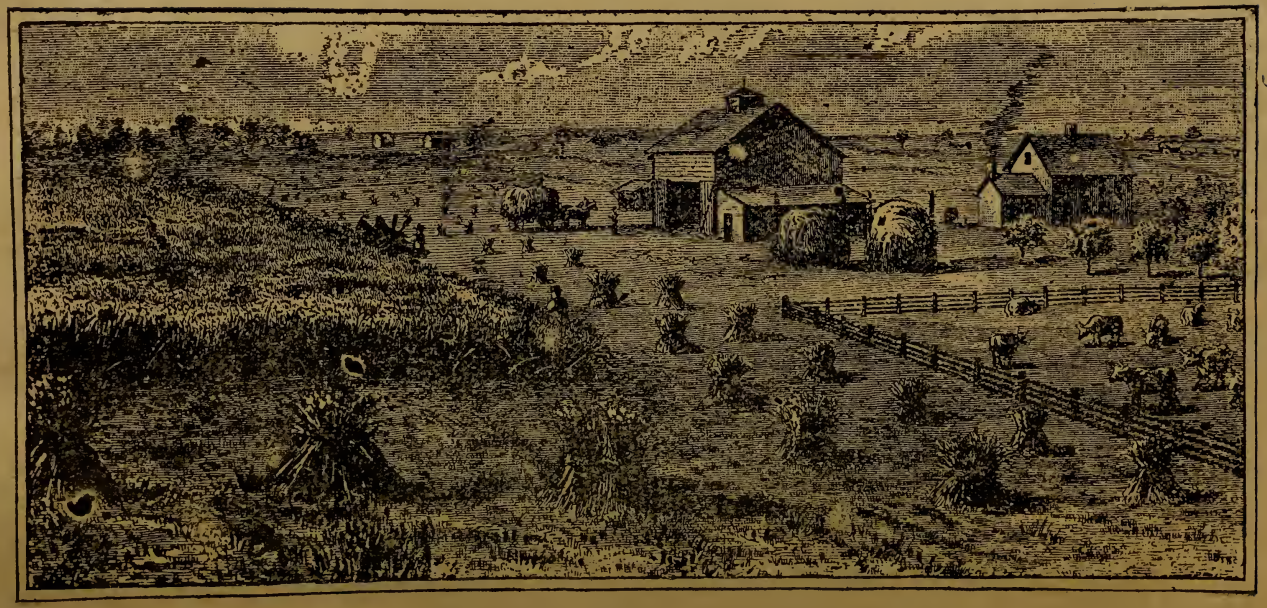
3. By making entry and, within six months from the date thereof, commencing the cultivation of the homestead, breaking and preparing for crop within the first year not less than five acres ; cropping the said five acres, and breaking and preparing for crop not less than ten acres in addition, and erecting a habitable house before the expiration of the second year, and thereafter residing therein at least six months in each year and cultivating the land for three years next prior to the date of the application for patent.

The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entrance fee of ten dollars ; in the case of forfeited pre emptions, an additional fee of five dollars ; and in case of cancelled homesteads, and additional inspection fee of ten dollars. Settlers have the right to pre-empt the adjoining quarter-section of 160 acres' if available, and within six months of completion of the homestead duties, may purchase the pre-emption at the price of government lands at the time of making the entry.

From this it may be seen how easily a fine farm may be secured free. It ought, however, to be stated that lands of the best quality can scarcely be secured now on these conditions, except at a distance from a shipping point, and in, as yet, sparsely settled districts.

Experience has shown the wisdom of getting as near a market as possible. The labor and expense involved in hauling a large crop to market, ought always to be borne in mind.

The nearer the market to the farm where it is raised, the larger the profit. In consequence of this, it is always preferable to purchase, where one is in a position to do so, to secure a desirable location.



TYPICAL FARM SCENE IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

SETTLERS' EXPERIENCES.

Appended will be found the experience in the country, of a few whose impressions and opinions may, it is hoped, be of value to others who have had no opportunity of visiting the country. The desire is to disseminate reliable information, of a practical character, that the world may know just what kind of a country Manitoba is, and what may be expected on coming and living here:

My native place was Wolviston, Stockton on Tees, England, where I was a farmer and I came to Manitoba to get land of my own. I have been here since 1882 ; had nocapital to start with, but have now 160 acres of land, 16 horses and cattle, and have had no losses or hardships. My prospects are good, I am satisfied, and think this a very good country for young men with capital, or farmers willing to work.

Stuartburn. WM. DARLING.

Although having very little capital when commencing in Manitoba in 1880, I have now 160 acres, worth $2.000, twelve head of stoek, over 60 acres in cultivation, and have had no reverses. I was a carpenter in Brantford, Ontario, and thought I'd come here to try farming. The country is all right, a little cold in winter, prospects are bright, and I think there can be no doubt Manitoba can beat the world growing grain, and any person coming here with good health and willing to work is bound to succeed.

Austin. ALFRED PICKERING.

I am a Mennonite, a Miller by trade, and left Russia in 1874, because I would not be a soldier. I began with nothing—homesteaded, and have fared well as my farm is worth $800. I have suffered no loss from the climate. either winter or summer ; the climate is healthy ; it is a splendid dairy country, and a good one for grain and stock raising.

Steinback. CORNELIUS P. FRIESEN.

In Glasgow, Scotland, I was a warehouseman, and came to Manitoba in 1882, having less than $1,000 to commence with I have 320 acres worth $3,000, have over 50 acres in crop, the average yield of wheat being 28 bushels per acre, oats 50 and barlev 40 bushels. I had 400 bushels potatoes per acre and 500 of turnips, and vegetables grow to a greater size than in any other country I have ever seen. Winter usually sets in the first or second week in November and ends middle of March. I have not had any losses or suffering from the climate, occasionally we have a summer frost but it does no harm. The climate is very healthy and the country can't be beat, especially for dairying. Mixed farming is the best, cattle thrive, I have 38 and winter them on wild hay, straw, and some grain, though they will get fat on simple wild hay and water. There is lots of water from 14 to 16 feet deep, and wild fruits grow freely, raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries. April or May is the best time for a settler to come here to start farming, and they should not bring anything except strong clothing and blankets. I am so satisfied with Manitoba that I have no wish to leave and believe it will be a great country. There are a number of sections open for homesteading, that is, free land, in my township, good grain land with lots of hay, and water for the digging, convenient to wood and six miles from a railway station.

Elkhorn, Manitoba, Canada. ROBT. BICKERTON.

The climate of Manitoba, the country and the prospects suit me so well that I would not change on any account. I am a farmer's son from Colborne, Ont.,

and in 1881 thought the outlook was better here and came up with $700 to start on. I bought 640 acres from the C.P.R., and it is now worth $9,000, a dark sandy loam which has not yet required manure. I have 335 acres in cultivation, and generally start seeding first week in April, and harvesting second week in August. I have 20 head of horses and cattle, which thrive well winter and summer, and sheep also thrive well and are very profitable. The prices of necessaries are very little if any different from Ontario. I have had no loss or hardships of any kind, and the climate I consider very healthy. The man who is ready and willing to work and can bring, say $2,000 with him, can be independent in five years if he will profit by the experience of those around him

Brandon. ALBERT L. PHILP.

I am a Canadian from Eldon township, Ontario, and came to Manitoba to better my prospects in 1863. Having nothing to begin with, I took up a homestead, 160 acres of fine sandy loam with clay subsoil, which is now worth $3,000. I have over 60 acres in cultivation in wheat, oats, roots, etc.; have had no serious loss or hardship from winter climate; find the climate very healthy, and am satisfied with the country and the prospects ahead of me.

Greenwood. GEO. GILLESPIE.

In the spring of 1882 I first settled here, being a Scotchman from Monar Beauly, Rosshire, where I worked on a farm. I came here to better myself and have done so a good deal. Having only £40 to begin with, I homesteaded, and it is now worth, the land alone, £200. I am perfectly satisfied with this country. I wouldn't wish for a better for farming or stock raising, and wish hundreds of farmers in the old country only knew it.

Erinview. LACHLAN COTLIE.

I am from Muirkirk, Ayreshire, Scotland, and settled in Manitoba in 1878. I was a plowman and had no capital, but now own 640 acres worth $8,000, or £1,600 sterling, have three horses and 40 horned cattle, and have 160 acres under crop. In 1882 I had 3,000 bushels of wheat, which sold at $1 per bushel, besides 900 bushels of oats and 500 of barley. I do not use manure, use barb wire fencing, costing 82 cents per rod with posts. I have bettered my condition by coming here and am satisfied with the country and the prospects. Settlers arriving here in March can easily rent a piece of cultivated land and put in a crop, and if he takes a homestead or buys land afterward he can break it ready for the next year.

Portage la Prairie. THOS. MCCARTNEY.

I would just say that if this should reach any of my Highland friends in the old country, and if they want any information to write me. I am well satisfied with Manitoba, and so is every one who tries to get along. I came here in 1877 from Ontario with $2,500, and homesteaded and preempted 320 acres, which is now worth $8,000. I have 160 acres in crop, have 30 horses and cattle, and have bettered myself ten fold by coming here.

Morden. D. MCCUISH.

I have 320 acres, 170 of it in crop, have 20 head of stock, the land is worth $2,500 but I landed in Manitoba with just one dollar. I came from Quebec province, find the climate beautiful and am well satisfied. I have travelled through the greater part of the United States, but Manitoba is the best place for farming, and for a man to make a comfortable home for himself and family.

Moubray. F. J. LARMOUR.

Crystal City, Manitoba, is my present address. I am from Ashton, Ontario, and an engineer by calling. I first settled here in 1880, and have bettered both financially and in health by doing so. I have 800 acres, 170 being under cultivation, and the whole worth $7,000 without stock. There are 30 head of horses and cattle, and they would rather eat wild hay than tame. We are looking for more than we ever get and getting more than we deserve, and on the whole

are pretty well satisfied with this country. I believe Southern Manitoba, which I know best, and will therefore confine my remarks to, is second to none for agricultural purposes, and is a home for millions. Send us along Christian men with money, land can be had from three to ten dollars an acre.

Crystal City WM. MCKITRICK.

I came from Nichol township, Ontario, in 1879, with $200 and have now 960 acres worth $9,000, 140 in crop, with 50 cattle horses and kine. I was a merchant and have most decidedly bettered my condition by coming to Manitoba. I have had no injury from the cold, and have had eight crops and only one was frosted. I have never been frost-bitten, though I have teamed grain all winter, sometimes travelling 100 miles. As a dairy country we can beat the world, because of the cool nights, and when in midsummer, eastern pastures are burned dry, Manitoba grasses are green. We can grow in this province 20 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, 30 to 50 of barley, and 40 to 80 of oats; can raise all live stock on the natural grasses at a very low cost. What other new country can offer such inducements, with as few drawbacks as Manitoba, without fear of contradiction? I say NONE!

Shoal Lake. CHAS. FINDLAY.

Came here in 1881, having $700. To-day I am worth $5.000.

Boissevain, Man. JAMES RAE.

In 1883 I started farming in Manitoba with $4,200. I came from Barrie, Ontario, and am a farmer. I have homesteaded 320 acres for myself and as much more for each of my two sons, and this is now all worth $15 an acre, altogether we have over 200 acres in crop and 15 horses and cattle. What are most wanted are good willing men to till the fertile land of this country. Those with about $2,000 can buy at once and soon become independent.

Deloraine. J. K. ROSS.

I have 24 horses and cattle, 320 acres of land worth $5,000, and have 130 acres in crop. I am from Kilmanagh, Kilkenny county, Ireland, and came here in 1882. I started with $1,000. I know all Ireland, have been in England and in the Southern United States, and I am satisfied Manitoba is ahead of them all for farming.

Holland. WM. THOMPSON.

I say to every man that is in debt on a rented farm that this is the country for him, I came in 1881 here in debt, and now I am worth fully $7,000.

Fairfax, Sec. 18, Tp. 6, Rge. 20. ROBT. FITZPATRICK.

I came to Manitoba from Ontario in 1881, with a family of seven, and had about $1,500. I have now 230 acres broken, four horses and 21 head of cattle. This is a good district for cattle raising. I would rather live here than in Ontario. A man with a little money will do better here than in any country I have ever been in. I have done remarkably well since I came here, and am well satisfied.

Fairburn, P. O., Man., Sec. 4, Tp. 3, Rge. 19. S. OKE.

"I would say to suitable people, who are able and willing to work, having some capital, say from $1,000.00 and upwards, there is a reasonable chance of success; but what we want here is men of energy, who will not be discouraged with every little thing which will, as a matter of course, take place. We may expect to have a failure of crops once in a while, and which is very disheartening; still, notwithstanding, so far as my experience goes, there is a much better chance of success here than in England for men of the right stamp. I came from the north riding of the county of York, England, in the spring of 1881, and after working out for a year or two commenced farming, and I was fortunate to secure a first-class ½ section of land, and have succeeded very much better than I could have hoped to do in the old country; and allowing for all drawbacks, and we

had quite a few at first, for want of railroads and some bad seasons, &c., still I have no reason to regret the step which I then took, and have no idea of returning to live. My opinion of the country is favorable. In regard to our particular section it is well suited to mixed farming, having good water and a fair supply of timber in the immediate neighborhood, and we are in reach of heavy timber. There is no vacant land for homestead, but there is some improved farms for sale, as well as a large number of odd sections. We are near a railroad, also large flour mill and saw mill, school houses, post offices, &c.

W. P. STOREY.

Millwood, sec. 18, tp. 20, rge. 28.

I know a large number of farmers that came here a few years ago and are well off to-day, being well supplied with stock and all necessary implements to work a farm and are out of debt. Neepawa is situated in the county of Beautiful Plains, on the slope of the Riding Mountain. The mountain shelters the plain from the northwest wind, thus rendering it very free from frost. The county is well watered by spring streams from the mountain, and the mountain is very well wooded—a good supply can always be had at a short distance. We expect to have 500,000 bushels of wheat to market here this year. I was the first person to have a farm in this township.

Neepawa. JOHN CRAWFORD, M. P. P.

Came from Frontenac Co., Ont., and brought to the country $700. He came in June, 1885. He has now 320 acres of land, and considers it worth $2,500. It is 3 miles of Deloraine. He has $200 worth of implements, 2 yoke oxen, 5 cows, 14 head young cattle, span horses; house, 16x24; granary, 16x24, and stables to hold 40 head of stock. ANDREW KIRKWOOD

Hartney p. o., 36, 5, 23. Came to Manitoba, April 2, 1882, from Haldimand Co., Ont., and brought with him $265.00. He has now 320 acres of land, 265 broken, 4 oxen, 4 cows, 4 horse sand young stock, and $1,100.00 worth of implements and $300 worth of buildings. He is well satisfied with the country. Land worth $10 per acre.

MOSES CALVERLEY.

The following letter from Mr. Hettle, M. P. P., for Turtle Mountain, will give some idea of the district lying in Southern Manitoba:

"The electoral district of Turtle Mountain is composed of townships 1 to 6 inclusive, ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22. The first 8 miles next the international boundary is all woods, the balance of the county is mostly all first-class farming land, with the exception of Whitewater lake, which is about 10 miles long and from 3 to 4 miles broad. The C. P. R. southwestern railroad runs through township 3 the full length of the county, and we expect to have the N. P. Souris branch running through township 5 between now and fall; which will give us ample railway facilities. There is plenty of good water for digging all through the county, and along the mountain intownship 2 and 3 there are numerous spring creeks coming out of the woods, part running towards Whitewater lake and part of them forming the head of the Pembina river.

The town of Boissevain is nearly in the centre of the county. Although they had a bad fire there lately it is rapidly building up again There is in course of erection a large flouring mill, size 30 x 48, 48 feet high. It will be built of solid stone and fitted up with all the latest improved machinery. A large solid stone hotel and a solid stone store, 30 x 60. There is a fine sandstone quarried within a mile of the town. They are also building a school house, to be completed by the 10th of August, 26 x 40, 2 stories. They expect to open an intermediate school on the first of January. They had 3 large elevators here, but one (Ogilvie's

not burned down in the late fire; but it is understood they will build this summer again. Our farmers on the whole are doing well; with one or two good crops they will be well off. There has been a large amount of land sold in this county this summer by the C. P. R., N. W. L. Co., and H.B. Co. C. P. R. land is selling at from $5.00 to $10.00 per acre; N. W. L Co.'s lands at $7 00; H. B. Co.'s from $6.00 to $8.00, with from 6 to 10 years to pay for them the C. P. R. giving the largest time.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. HETTLE.

FROM KENNETH McKENZIE, M. P P.

Burnside, March 27th, 1890.

L. A. HAMILTON, ESQ., C. P. R. Land Commissioner,

Dear Sir,—After a residence in this Province of 21 years, and visiting my native country, Scotland, last year, after an absence of 47 years, and being 27 years occupied in farming in Ontario with fairly good success. I have come to the conclusion that Manitoba is the best country I have seen for farming. The past season was an exceptionally dry one, in fact the driest I have seen and I had a fair crop, especially of wheat. My summer fallow went 37½ bushels per acre, and land that I have taken 19 consecutive crops off without any manure went 20 bushels per acre, and the land that I had summer fallowed two years before, and had in crop second year after summer fallow, went 27 bushels per acre. I may here mention we only plow once for summer fallow. I saw as much work put on 20 acres for turnips in England and Scotland with gathering weeds, stones, etc., beside manure, as we would put on 200 acres for wheat here, and the past season was an exceptionally fine one in Britain My oats and barley were a light crop, not over 20 or 25 bushels per acre; whereas I had 70 bushels of oats on the same land season before. My potato crop was good, notwithstanding the dry season; but vegetables in general were considerably under an average crop. Out of 19 crops I only lost one, that was in 1874 by grasshoppers; they took my wheat and barley, but I had a fair crop of oats and potatoes that year. I do not say all of Manitoba or North-West Territories is as sure for crop as the Portage Plains, but still by mixed farming, viz: raising stock and dairying, with some grain, potatoes, etc., any industrious person or persons can get along fully better than in any country I have seen, and I may say I have traveled a good many of the United States of America. I am no prophet, but I fully believe this year will be a very productive one, plenty of snow which we have not had for some winters past, and the year after I suffered with the grasshoppers my yield was the highest, averaged 41 bushels wheat per acre all over my crop, and I expect to be fully up to that this season. Yours, etc.,

KENNETH McKENZIE.

Should any other information be required on anything relating to the country, correspondence addressed to The Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to The Immigration Agent for Manitoba, Toronto, Ontario, will be welcomed and promptly attended to.

CLOSING REMARKS.

There is no desire to exaggerate or mislead. Great misconception exists regarding the country. In recommending its excellence and meritorious qualities, it has often been extolled beyond the limit of fact. In depreciating it, great exaggeration has been indulged. A frank statement of fact will most certainly attain the desired, end of greatly increasing our population by

immigration. To give those who have never been here an accurate idea of the country, its resources, its present development and future prospects, experience has shown hopeless. If you ever come here, you will understand the difficulty but never till then. Any one coming here prepared to work, and to adapt himself or herself to the new surroundings, cannot fail, if perserving and prudent, to improve. If prepared to make the best of whatever situation you may find yourself in, failure is practically impossible, while success is more than reasonably assured. If then you desire to

IMPROVE YOUR PRESENT POSITION,

or if you have a growing family that must be more or less dependent upon you, you are strongly recommended and invited to come here, where capital chances of improvement will present themselves and ample provision may be made for your children. If you accept these statements you will not listen to or be persuaded by the tales of "bursted boomsters," nor by interested immigration agents. Residence in Manitoba means the enjoyment a splendid, invigorating and healthy climate, of liberal laws affording protection to life and property, of educational facilities a high order,of church privileges much morecomplete than might be expected in a new country, of social advantages only limited by sparseness of population,and of natural resources that promise most gratifying financial success. If you do not decide to deny yourself all the possible advantages Manitoba holds out to you we shall be glad to welcome you to ourborders, and indulge the hope that you may speedily become one of our most prosperous citizens

Where settlers have the means to do so it is desirable to secure home in settled districts; good lands can always be obtained at moderate prices and upon easy terms of payment. Such lands are offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Hamilton, Winnipeg, being the land Commissioner. By the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company, Mr. Eden, Winnipeg, Land Commissioner. By the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. J. H. Lawson, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By the North West Land Company, represented by Mr. Scarth, M. P., Winnipeg, and also from private individuals in various parts of the Province.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

A personal inspection of the crop has recently been made, and throughout the Province the present prospect (in July) for an excellent crop is most encouraging; never was there a better outlook in Manitoba than now.

The area under crop, according to carefully compiled statistics made up from returns sent to the Department by the crop correspondents is, wheat 746,058 acres, oats 235,524, barley 66,035, flax 14,420, other grains and roots 20 747, in all 1,082,794 acres, showing that a very considerable progress is being made in many districts. A good deal of new breaking is being done.

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HOMES FOR MILLIONS IN MANITOBA

EXPERIMENTAL FA
BRANDON.

NEW 4/27